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SEC. 232. The beds in all such houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passageway of not less than 2 feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate. Separate iron or metal bedstead with bedding and bed clothes shall be provided for each lodger, and no lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses, and pillows shall be kept clean and free from vermin. No comforters shall be permitted, but blankets used instead, and all sheets and pillow or bolster cases shall be changed as often as necessary to keep the same clean or as may be required by the board of health. All cubicals shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend within 2 feet of the ceiling, and a space of 2 square feet shall be provided for ventilation purposes, such space to be within 18 inches of the floor.

SEC. 233. All plumbing fixtures in any lodging house, tenement, or apartment building mentioned in this rule, except washbowls, shall be placed in a toilet room or compartment entirely shut off from any sleeping room by an air-tight partition extending from floor to ceiling. The entrance to this toilet room or compartment must not open directly into any sleeping room, and such compartment or room must be provided with a window which will open to the outside air and have at least 3 square feet of glass area. Provision shall be made to light said toilet room or compartment with gas or electric light and the same shall be lighted continuously throughout the night.

SEC. 234. The owner, lessee, or agent therefor shall be held responsible for the removal of any accumulation of refuse, garbage, ashes, or unwholesome matter which may remain upon the premises after the tenant has vacated the same.

Rummage Sales and Second-hand Goods. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 235. Any person desiring to conduct a rummage sale or establish a place where second-hand articles of clothing, toys, books, or wearing apparel are disposed of shall, before selling, offering for sale, or giving away free of charge any of the aforesaid articles, apply to the health officer for permission to do so. It being expressly understood that such permission shall be granted when the aforesaid articles are thoroughly fumigated in such manner as the board of health may direct.

Samples of Medicines—Distribution Prohibited. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 236. No person shall be permitted to give away or deposit or otherwise distribute any sample packages, parcels, boxes, or other quantity of any nostrum, pills, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medical character purporting to be a curative agency in the treatment of a physical ailment, by means of giving away, depositing, or otherwise distributing the aforesaid materials in or on any public highway, park, porch, steps, window, door, hall, or passageway, area, court, or yard of or belonging to any private, public, or municipal building within the city of Johnstown.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 237. The use of roller towels or any other large towel which may be used for more than one service shall not be permitted in any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, saloon, clubhouse, or public lavatory or wash room, nor in any

other public or private place where a number of people congregate in the city of Johnstown; but it shall be the duty of the owners, proprietors, managers, or other person in charge of such places to provide a sufficient quantity of individual towels of any fabric approved by the board of health, so that each person shall have a clean one for his own use.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 239. Those responsible for establishing or conducting any public drinking place in the city of Johnstown are hereby forbidden to furnish or permit others to furnish or keep any common drinking vessel for common use at any such drinking place, provided this rule and regulation shall not preclude the use of vessels which are cleansed by washing in boiling water or are disinfected or destroyed after individual use. Public places within the meaning of this regulation shall include common carriers, private, public, parochial, or Sunday schools, industries, factories, theaters, shops, offices, hotels, etc.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 240. No person shall be permitted to spit or expectorate in any public place or public building except in receptacles or places provided for that purpose, nor upon any sidewalk or anywhere where it would be dangerous to the community or offensive to sight or smell. All receptacles used for spittoons in public places shall contain disinfectants at all times.

SEC. 241. The board of health declares expectorating or spitting upon the floor, platforms, or any other part of street cars or other public conveyances within the city of Johnstown to be a nuisance prejudicial to the public health.

Street Cars—Disinfection Required. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 242. It shall be the duty of every street car company running cars on the streets of Johnstown to have all cars disinfected once a week and to have prominently posted in every car a notice of warning with the penalty for violation of the spitting rule.

Health Officer—Authorized to Inspect Premises. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 243. The health officer and every person authorized by him shall have free access to any part of every building and premises within the city of Johnstown for purposes of sanitary inspection and for the purpose of abating nuisances when so directed.

Definition of Terms. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 244. The word "person" as used in the foregoing rules shall be construed to import both the plural and singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of said rules the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.